

ASSISTANCE TO WAR-AFFECTED AFGHANS

The Office of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs (AID/Rep) administers a program of humanitarian assistance to war-affected Afghanistan which is funded from three main sources: A.I.D. economic assistance funds, PL 480 Title II Agricultural Commodity grants, and Department of Defense, Afghan Humanitarian Relief transportation funds. In FY 1985 \$3.8 million in A.I.D. funds were obligated for this program prior to the establishment of the AID/Rep office. In FY 1986, about \$32.3 million was provided. Program resources in FY 1987 totaled about \$42.4 million. The FY 1988 program tentatively is estimated at \$67 million. The food donation and DOD-amounts are not yet approved.

<u>FY 1986 & FY 1987 Actual; FY 1988 OYB</u>	(\$ millions)		
	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>
1. A.I.D. Funds:	<u>18.9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>45.0</u>
Health Sector Assistance	(3.5)	(5.0)	(6.5)
Education Sector Assistance	(1.1)	(3.0)	(5.9)
Agriculture Sector Support	(0.6)	(1.5)	(3.5)
Commodity Export Program	(3.8)	(10.1)	(15.2)
PVO Co-Financing	(9.4)	(9.1)	(6.9)
Rural Sector Assistance			(5.0)
Policy Planning			(1.0)
USIA Afghan Media Project		(0.6)	
Technical Services & Support	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.0)
2. PL 480 Title II Grant Assistance	<u>8.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Commodity grant	(8.9)	(3.0)	(5.0)
Ocean freight	(n/a)	(n/a)	(3.0)
Internal Transport Grant			(4.0)
3. DOD Funds:	<u>3.0</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Afghan Humanitarian Relief	(0.3)	(2.0)	(2.5)
International transportation & support (est.)	(2.7)	(7.5)	(7.5)
TOTAL:	<u>30.8</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>67.0</u>

Program Descriptions

Health Sector Assistance. The project is implementing a training program for basic health workers, and setting up a three-tier medical system of first aid stations, clinics, and district hospitals inside Afghanistan. An A.I.D.-funded firm, Management Sciences for Health (MSH), provides technical assistance through the Health Committee of the Seven Party Alliance.

Education Sector Assistance. The project finances an Education Center for Afghanistan which provides direct support (textbooks, supplies, teacher training and stipends) to Afghan primary education, literacy training for young men, and provides some non-degree technical training in the U.S. It is being implemented through the Education Council of the Seven Party Alliance, and with A.I.D.-financed technical assistance from the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) Center for Afghanistan Studies.

Agriculture Sector Assistance. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) have been working with the Alliance Agricultural Council, the private sector, and PVO's to provide resources in support of increased agricultural productivity in Afghanistan. A variety of delivery mechanisms have been established to deliver agricultural goods and equipment and to provide for rehabilitation of war-damaged water systems and agricultural infrastructure. To date 167 threshers and rice hullers and 600 water pumps have been made available in Afghanistan for sale at subsidized prices. 164 rural works rehabilitation projects are underway.

Commodity Export. The American Manufacturers Export Group (AMEG) is developing a supply system for humanitarian goods, including a system of resource location to the Afghan parties. The system includes commodity selection based on party requests, procurement, and distribution. The initial focus has been on helping to expand the transport system through providing trucks and pack animals. A wide range of basic humanitarian goods is being furnished, such as food, clothing, and shelter. A separate activity called the Animal Holding Facility provides training for mule handlers. A vehicle maintenance center is under consideration.

Technical Services and Support. This project provides funds needed to identify, develop, evaluate and support projects, including technical advisory services.

PVO Co-Financing. In FY 1986, grants were made to sixteen American and European private voluntary organizations for programs in health, education, food aid and agricultural production (\$5.3 million from O/AID/Rep; \$4.2 million from AID/Washington funds). Fifteen continuing activities received \$9.4 million FY 1987. The only new activity was an outgrowth of ongoing programs; a grant was made to assist seven health-oriented PVOs standardize their training programs in support of the resistance. Assistance in FY 1988 will be directed primarily to health activities. Financial support in addition to A.I.D.'s is being provided to PVOs assisting Afghans from the U.S., France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, Austria, Arab/Islamic countries and international organizations.

Rural Assistance. This new project will finance rural survival grants in a continuation of previous programs, but will increasingly focus on activities to increase agricultural productivity and rural incomes. Grants to several American and European organizations are expected to provide survival grants, village assistance, emergency assistance, and to finance resettlement activities.

Policy Planning. This project will provide the services of skilled Afghan professionals to advise the Afghan resistance with respect to resettlement and rehabilitation programs.

Afghan Humanitarian Relief Project. DOD funds are used "for the purpose of providing transportation for humanitarian relief for persons displaced or who are refugees because of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union." (Section 305 of PL 99-145). Surplus Department of Defense and donated humanitarian supplies are flown to Pakistan and then transported overland for use by war-affected Afghans. Airlifts of war wounded Afghans to U.S. and third countries for medical treatment are also financed with these funds. The medical services are donated by U.S. and European specialists and medical institutions.

An FY 86/87 PL 480 Title II grant provided 43,000 metric tons of wheat and 17,000 metric tons of soybean oil to the Government of Pakistan to assist the Government in offsetting its contribution to the support of war-affected Afghans. The soybean oil was sold to generate funds for internal transport of the wheat. An FY 88 grant of 40,000 metric tons of wheat and a \$4 million cash grant for internal transportation have been approved to continue the program.

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